Report on Indian Affairs.

1835.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

War Department,
Office Indian Affairs, November, 24, 1835.

Sir: In compliance with your order of 4th September last, I have had the honor to present an estimate of the amount required by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the ensuing year; also, the estimated amount of current expenses of the Indian department for the same period, exclusive of the expenses of emigration: and also an estimate of the sums required for the payment of annuities due to individual Indians and Indian tribes, and for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations for the coming year. Those estimates were referred to in several papers then submitted, and marked A, B, and C.

Such other statements as might seem to comport with the spirit of your requisition are herewith added for the purpose of communicating specific details of our Indian concerns under the superintendence of this Department.

In the paper marked D will be found the amount drawn from the Treasury, and remitted for disbursement under the different heads of appropriation for the first three quarters of the present year; also, the amount of the accounts rendered for the corresponding period, under their respective heads, together with the balances remaining to be accounted for according to the books of this office. The remittances for disbursement form a sum total, as there appears, of $1,075,693 66: accounts have been rendered for the amount of $817,238 35; and the sum of $258,455 31 is still out, remaining to be accounted for in ordinary course. It lies in the hands of officers having the charge of paying Indian annuities, or clothed with other specific pecuniary trusts. It not unfrequently happens that unavoidable causes prevent regular and timely transmission or reception of documents required by the regulations of the Department for the rendering of accounts, without culpability attaching to the agent in the smallest degree. Among such causes are extreme distance, disbursements not completed, mischance of conveyance, and other incidental circumstances precluding complaint and admitting apology.

All material information in relation to the Indian schools, participating in the benefit of the annual appropriation of $10,000 for the civilization of the Indians, is communicated in the paper marked E, together with the particular disposition of the education funds set apart for that object in treaties with the Indian tribes. With a wish to bring this interesting subject more under general notice, there is incorporated in this statement whatever has come to the knowledge of the Department from societies and institutions co-operating in the same beneficent purpose. The cause of humanity finds an advocate in every feeling bosom, and the sentiment is as universal as grateful, that education and civilization march

hand in hand in the progress of improvement, civil and religious. The number of Indian children taught at the schools included in this report cannot be given with accuracy, inasmuch as returns have not yet been received from all the teachers. It is supposed to be about seventeen hundred.

There are, besides, one hundred and sixty-three Indian scholars at the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, the education expenses of whom are defrayed from funds provided for this special object under treaty with several of the tribes. This academy has heretofore steadily increased in reputation, in proportion to its extensive usefulness; and is now progressing successfully in the adoption of mechanical education, superadded to the common elementary branches of tuition.

In a former report, this topic was adverted to, and arguments that spontaneously presented themselves were then introduced in support of the views there taken in relation to the subject of Indian instruction in the mechanical arts, as a material part of the system of education. These, in fact, must become, if not the first, the principal step in the ladder that leads from the aboriginal to the civilized state. However agricultural may be the prevailing disposition or pursuit of any mixed community, nothing is more clear than the position that all cannot be agriculturists. Diversity of inclination, physical adaptation, and especially the positive requirements in society for the productions of mechanical skill and labor, set at nought so illusive an opinion. Employments must be found in a wholesome condition of society, suited to different tastes and capacities. But fitness for employment presupposes instruction and acquaintance with the several branches in which it is exercised, by us denominated trades. Apprenticeship only can produce able workmen; and it is believed that the mechanic arts can be the more readily grafted on the Indian stock through the means of mechanical instruction as a part of the system of education patronised by the Government.

These suggestions are offered under a firm persuasion of the capability of the Indian to take his station, through the ameliorating process of letters and the arts, by the side of the civilized man. And surely all will admit that there is a well-founded claim on our sympathies in behalf of the Indian race, when it is considered that our territories were once the hunting grounds of their forefathers, and that our cities occupy the former sites of their wigwams and villages. Humble instruments in the hands of Providence, let us lend our aid to the red man's helplessness, and assist him to ascend where civilization spreads its wide expanse, creative of new impulses, and affording a more genial home to his affections, a richer harvest for his exertions, and a brighter atmosphere for his intellectual vision.

Suitable measures have been adopted for the execution of the treaty concluded at Chicago with the united nation of Chippewa, Ottowa, and Pottawatamie Indians, and a considerable portion of them are now on the way to their destined home in the West. The residue may be expected to follow speedily, so that the entire number may probably be congregated in their new domains in the course of the ensuing season. Meanwhile, the commissioner appointed to investigate some of the individual claims under the treaty has presented his report, which has given general satisfaction, and they have been paid, with the exception of those disallowed by him, and of which, by his appointment, he was constituted sole arbiter.

Major J. Brookes has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Caddo Indians, by which they cede their land in Louisiana to the United States, and agree to remove, at their own expense, beyond our territorial limits, never to return. This alternative may possibly save the small remains of the tribe from total extinction—a fate that seemed to be impending on a continued residence in their present location, surrounded by a population that operates on the children of the forest like miasma on constitutions unused to its baleful influence. The treaty and journal of proceedings are herewith communicated.

A treaty has also been concluded by Governor Stokes and General Arbuckle, with the Camanches and Witchetas, two of the three nations of Indians of the great western prairie. It is confidently expected that the Kioways, the third nation, will also become parties to the treaty, and there are good grounds for believing that it will have a salutary tendency in repressing a long-indulged spirit for depredation, and in preserving peace among all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. The treaty and journal of proceedings are herewith transmitted.

Major Francis W. Armstrong was associated in the commission with the above named gentlemen. He had left home to attend the council, but was suddenly arrested by disease, which ended in death before he could reach his destination. By this unhappy event, the Government lost a meritorious and efficient officer, and the Choctaws were deprived of a faithful, able, and devoted agent. It affords me a melancholy opportunity of stating a matter highly creditable to the deceased, in which the good done will live after him, and consecrate his memory. In one of his communications to the Department, he informed that the Choctaws had then recently condemned to death, and actually executed, two of their tribe, on a charge of witchcraft. Such, it seems, had been the practice among them in preceding times, showing the unhallowed influence of the superstition, and its concomitant horrors. Immediately on being apprized of the shocking transaction, he convened the chiefs in council, and prevailed upon them to abolish the custom, under penalty of death for being instrumental thereafter in such execution, and of the lash on whoever should prefer a charge of witchcraft against any of their tribe. To his decision and firmness may be ascribed the termination of a superstitious custom, that triumphs in the weakness of human nature, gives a sort of legalized sanction to the most barbarous acts, and calls for the immolation of innocent victims, as an acknowledgment of its paramount authority.

There has been no intermission of exertion to induce the removal of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, in conformity with the policy adopted by the Government in favor of the Indians, and to which they form almost the sole exception. There can be little doubt that bad advisement, and the intolerant control of chiefs adverse to the measure, have conduced to the disinclination of a large portion of the nation to emigrate, and avail themselves of the obvious benefit in the contemplated change; another portion has viewed the measure in a more favorable light, and enlisted in its advocacy with much warmth. Such a diversity of sentiment could not fail to create collisions and animosity, and the effect has been, so far, a prevention of the requisite unanimity to bring the question to a favorable issue. In this state of things, a provisional treaty has been made with John Ridge and other influential members of the nation, favorable to the cause of removal, and by them submitted to their brethren in May last. No ac-

counts of their final decision have yet been received. The provisions of the treaty are so liberal, and the disadvantages of continuing among the white population, that has entrenched itself on their borders, and even interspersed itself among them, are so glaring, that its cordial and speedy adoption might reasonably be anticipated. All proper efforts have been made by the Government to ensure this result, under the conviction that its acceptance would lead to their tranquillity, prosperity, and happiness.

Indications of a contumacious and hostile spirit on the part of the Seminoles excited apprehension that they meditated resistance to the fulfilment of their late treaty, and that their removal could not be effected without compulsion. To intimidate the disaffected, and quell a spirit of turbulence, a military detachment was ordered to repair to their country; and they were expressly assured that a compliance with their treaty, made by them with much caution and deliberation, and after an exploring party of their chiefs had examined the land allotted for their residence in the west, and passed upon it their unqualified approbation, would be enforced by the Government. It is gratifying to add that they have subsequently seen their interest and obligation in a clear light, and that they are busily engaged in preparations to remove during the ensuing spring.

The Creek Indians are beginning to wake from their long-indulged lethargy, and a general spirit of emigration is manifesting itself among them. From recent communications, much confidence is entertained that a considerable portion will be in readiness to proceed to their western home in the course of a few weeks, and that they will be followed by the residue of the nation within the coming year.

It is respectfully suggested, as a matter of extreme importance, that early appropriation should be made for the annuity money due to the different tribes, that the publication of proposals, in those cases where goods are to be furnished, may be issued in sufficient time to ensure competition in the most eligible markets, and that thereby the most suitable articles may be procured on the most reasonable terms. In addition to this obvious advantage, much benefit would accrue to the Indians, and their convenience be materially promoted, by the early transmission of their goods and money, so that distribution and payment might be made in the months of June and July, before the commencement of their sickly season, and avoiding the interference of a later period with their hunting campaign. Complaints have been repeatedly made by the different tribes of injury sustained by them through the long-delayed payment of their annuities, owing to protracted appropriation.

The year has passed without any marked event of a general character to communicate. The period has been a pacific one, with little of violence or bloodshed to record; and the Indian condition is decidedly on the improvement, so far as relates to their previous characteristic traits. The exclusion of ardent spirits, where it could be effected, has done much good; and on this exclusion, and the substitution of other pursuits for war and the chase, must depend their gradual growth and eventual proficiency in civilization—a consummation earnestly desired by every philanthropic mind.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

A.

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the current expenses of the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1836.

For compensation to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs -	$5,000 00
For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of Indian Affairs - - - - - -	5,700 00
For contingent expenses of the office - - -	800 00
	$9,500 00

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 18, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING.

B.

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1836.

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as provided for by the act of 30th June, 1834 - - - - - -	$13,500 00
For the pay of sub-agents, allowed by the same act - -	10.000 00
For the pay of interpreters, allowed by the same act -	7,800 00
For the salary of a clerk in the office of the superintendent at St. Louis - - - - - - -	1,000 00
For presents to Indians, authorized by the same act - -	5,000 00
For the purchase of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendent and agents, and when assembled on public business -	11,800 00
For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof - - - - - -	2,000 00
For postage, stationery, rent, and fuel for offices - -	3,000 00
For contingencies, Indian Department - - - -	4,000 00
	$58,100 00

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 18, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING.

C.

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the payment of the annuities due to Indians and Indian tribes, and for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, for the year 1836.

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Six Nations, New York -	For the payment of the permanent annuity, stipulated in the 6th article of the treaty of the 11th November, 1794 - - -	$4,500	$4,500
Senecas, New York -	For the payment of the permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act —— - - - - - - - -	-	6,000
Ottawas - -	For the payment of the permanent annuity, stipulated in the 4th article of the treaty of 3d August, 1795 - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 17th November, 1807 - - - - - - -	800	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 17th of September, 1818 - - - - - -	1,500	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th August, 1821 - - - - - - -	1,000	
			4,300
Wyandots - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 17th of November, 1817 - - - - - -	400	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th of September, 1817, and 17th of September, 1818 - - -	4,500	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 10th article of the treaty of the 29th of September, 1817 - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. for shop - - - - -	220	
			6,840

ESTIMATE C—Continned.

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1805 - - - - - - - -	-	$ 1,000
Christian Indians -	For the permanent annuity - - - - - - -	-	400
Miamies - - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 23d of October, 1826 - - - - - - - -	$ 25,000	
	For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, per the 6th article of the same treaty - - - - - -	2,000	
	For the pay of eight laborers, per the 4th article of the same treaty -	480	
	For the purchase of 2,000 pounds of iron, 250 pounds of steel, and 1,000 pounds of tobacco, per same - - - - -	620	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 6th October, 1818 - - - - -	720	
	For the support of a miller, in lieu of a gunsmith - - - -	600	
	For the purchase of 160 bushels of salt - - - - -	320	
			29,740
Eel Rivers - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - - - - - -	500	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 21st of August, 1805 - - - - - - - - -	250	
	For the same, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 30th of September, 1809 - - - - - - - -	350	
			1,100
Pottawatamies - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the purchase of salt, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 7th of June, 1803 - - - - - - - -	140	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 30th of September, 1809 - - - - - - -	500	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 2d of October, 1818 - - - - - - -	2,500	
	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th of August, 1821 - - - - - - - -	5,000	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 16th of October, 1826 - - - - - - - -	2,000	
	For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, per same	2,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For the support of a miller, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 16th of October, 1826 - - - - - - - -	600	
	For the purchase of 160 bushels of salt, per same - - - -	320	
	For the purposes of education, per same - - - - -	2,000	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 20th of September, 1828 - - - - - - -	2,000	
	For the limited annuity, per same - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the purposes of education, per same - - - - -	1,000	
	For the annuity to a chief, per same - - - - -	100	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c per same - - - - - -	220	
	For the purchase of 2,000 pounds of tobacco, per same - -	240	
	For the pay of three laborers, per same - - - - -	360	
	For the annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 10th of December, 1834 - - - - - - -	1,000	
			23,640
Pottawatamies of Huron -	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 17th of November, 1807 - - - - - - -	-	400

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Pottawatam's, of the Prairie	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 20th of October, 1832 - - - - - - - -	$ 15,000	
	For the annuity to 3 chiefs for life - - - - - -	1,000	$ 16,000
Pottawatamies of the Wabash - - -	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 26th of October, 1832 - - - - - - - -	-	20,000
Pottawatamies of Indiana	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 27th of October, 1832 - - - - - - - -	15,000	
	For the purposes of education - - - - - -	2,000	17,000
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 29th of July, 1829 - - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - - -	220	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 29th of July, 1829 - - - - - - - -	16,000	
	For the purchase of 50 barrels of salt - - - - -	300	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 26th of September, 1833 - - - - - - - -	14,000	
	For the limited annuity, per the 2d article of the supplement to same	2,000	
	For the annuity to 4 chiefs for life, per the 3d article of the treaty -	1,100	34,340
Winnebagoes - -	For the limited annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 1st of August, 1829 - - - - - - - -	18,000	
	For the purchase of 50 barrels of salt - - - - -	300	
	For the purchase of 3,000 pounds of tobacco - - -	300	
	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants - - - -	2,160	
	For iron, steel, &c. - - - - - - - - -	660	
	For the pay of laborers, and for oxen - - - - -	365	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 15th of September, 1832 - - - - - - - -	10,000	
	For the purposes of education, per the 4th article - - -	3,000	
	For the support of 6 agriculturists, and purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per the 5th article - - - - -	2,500	
	For the purchase of 1,500 pounds of tobacco - - - -	150	
	For the services of two physicians - - - - - -	400	37,835
Menominees - -	For the support of 5 farmers, and 5 female house-keepers, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 5th of February, 1831 - - - -	4,000	
	For the support of a miller, per same - - - - -	600	
	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants, per same - -	2,160	
	For iron and steel, &c. per same - - - - - -	660	
	For the limited annuity, per same - - - - - -	6,000	
	For the purposes of education, per 5th article - - - -	500	
	For the purchase of provisions, per 6th article - - - -	1,000	14,920
Chippewas - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the same, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 17th of November, 1807 - - - - - - - - - - -	800	
	For the same, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 24th of September, 1819 - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith at Saganaw; and for farming utensils and cattle; and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, per act of the 15th of May, 1820 - - - -	2,000	
	For the purposes of education, per the 6th article of the treaty of the 5th of August, 1826 - - - - - - - -	1,000	5,800

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Chippewas, Menominees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians - -	For the purposes of education, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 11th of August, 1827 - - - - - - -	-	$ 1,500
Sioux of Mississippi -	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830 - - - - - - - -	$ 2,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural assistance - - - - - - -	700	
			3,640
Yancton and Santie bands	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830 - - - - - - - -	3,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural implements - - - - - -	400	
			4,340
Omahas - - -	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830 - - - - - - - -	2,500	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural implements - - - - - -	500	
			3,940
Sacs of Missouri -	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830 - - - - - - - -	500	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural implements - - - - - -	200	
			1,640
Sacs - - -	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830 - - - - - - - -	-	3,000
Foxes - - -	For the limited annuity of the 4th article - - - - -	-	3,000
Ioways - - -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 4th of August, 1824 - - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural implements - - - - - -	400	
	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830 - - - - - - - -	2,500	
	For an assistant smith - - - - - - -	480	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural implements - - - - - -	600	
			5,140
Sacs and Foxes - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 3d of November, 1804 - - - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 4th of August, 1824 - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural implements - - - - - -	60	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 21st of September, 1832 - - - - - - - -	20,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For the purchase of 40 barrels of salt - - - -	200	
	For the purchase of 40 kegs of tobacco - - - -	400	
			23,540
Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways -	For the purposes of education, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830 - - - - - - -	-	3,000

ESTIMATE C—Continued.

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Otoes and Missourias -	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830 - - - - - - - -	$ 2,500	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. per same - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural implements, per same - - - - -	500	
	For the purposes of education, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 21st of September, 1833 - - - - - -	500	
	For the support of two farmers, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 21st of September, 1833 - - - - - - -	1,200	
			$5,640
Kanzas - - -	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 3d of June, 1825 - - - - - - - -	3,500	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of June, 1825 - - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural assistance - - - - - - -	1,600	
			6,040
Osages - - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 10th of November, 1808 - - - - - - -	1,500	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 2d of June, 1825 - - - - - - - -	7,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 2d of June, 1825 - - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For agricultural assistance - - - - - - -	1,600	
			11,040
Kickapoos - -	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 24th of October, 1832 - - - - - - - -	5,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith establishment, per 5th article -	1,000	
	For purposes of education, per 7th article - - - - -	500	
			6,500
Kaskaskias and Peorias -	For the limited annuity, per the 5th art. of the treaty of the 27th of October, 1832 - - - - - - - -	3,000	
	For agricultural implements, per 6th article, per same - -	50	
			3,050
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 29th of October, 1832 - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
			940
Piankeshaws - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - - - - -	500	
	For the same, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 30th of Dec. 1805	300	
	For agricultural implements, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 29th of October, 1832 - - - - - - - -	500	
			1,300
Weas - - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 2d of October, 1818 - - - - - - - -	-	3,000
Delawares - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the purchase of salt, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 7th of June, 1803 - - - - - - - -	100	
	For the permanent annuity per the 3d article of the treaty of the 30th of September, 1809 - - - - - - -	500	
	For the same, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 3d of October, 1818	4,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 6th article do. -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For the permanent annuity, per the supplemental treaty of the 14th of September, 1829 - - - - - - -	1,000	

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Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
	For annuity to three chiefs, per the supplemental treaty of the 26th of October, 1832 - - - - - - -	$ 300	$ 7,840
Shawanees - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the purchase of salt, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 7th of June, 1803 - - - - - - -	60	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th of September, 1817 - - - - - - -	2,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 8th of August, 1831 - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 7th of November, 1825 - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	4,940
Shawanees and Delawares	For the support of a miller, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 26th of October, 1832 - - - - - - -	-	500
Shawanees and Senecas, of Lewistown - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 17th of September, 1818 - - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 20th of July, 1831 - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	1,940
Senecas, of Lewistown -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th of September, 1817, and the 17th of September, 1818 -	1,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 28th of February, 1831 - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	220	
	For the support of a miller - - - - - - -	600	2,540
Choctaws - -	For the annuity, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 17th of December, 1801 - - - - - - -	2,000	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 16th of November, 1805 - - - - - - -	3,000	
	For the limited annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 24th of October, 1816 - - - - - - -	6,000	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 13th article of the treaty of the 18th of October, 1820 - - - - - - -	600	
	For the annuity to a chief, per the 14th article of the treaty of the 18th of October, 1820 - - - - - - -	150	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 20th of January, 1825 - - - - - - -	6,000	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 20th of January, 1825 - - - - - - -	6,000	
	For the annuity to a chief, per the 10th article of the treaty of the 20th of January, 1825 - - - - - - -	150	
	For the limited annuity, per the 17th article of the treaty of the 27th of September, 1830 - - - - - - -	20,000	
	For the purposes of education, per the 20th article of the treaty of the 27th of September, 1830 - - - - - - -	12,500	
	For the support of 2 blacksmiths and assistants, per the 20th article of the treaty of the 27th of September, 1820 - - - - -	2,160	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - - -	660	
	For the annuity to chiefs, per the 15th article of the treaty of the 27th of September, 1830 - - - - - - -	1,100	

ESTIMATE C—Continued.

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
	For the annuity to warriors	$500	$60,820
Chickasaws	For the permanent annuity, per act of the 26th February, 1799	3,000	
	For the purposes of education, per the 11th article of the treaty of the 24th of May, 1834	3,000	6,000
Creeks	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 7th August, 1790	1,500	
	For the same, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 16th of June, 1802	3,000	4,500
Creeks, east	For the limited annuity, per the 8th article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832	12,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 13th article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For the purposes of education, per the 13th article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832	3,000	
	For the annuity to three chiefs, per the 11th article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832	400	16,340
Creeks, west	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 24th of January, 1826	20,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 8th article of the treaty of the 24th January, 1826	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For the support of a wheelwright	600	
	For agricultural implements, per the 8th article of the treaty of the 24th January, 1826	2,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 14th February, 1833	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For the support of a wheelwright or wagon-maker	600	
	For the purposes of education	1,000	26,080
Cherokees	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d and 6th articles of the treaty of the 6th June, 1794, and 2d of October, 1798	6,000	
	For the same, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 24th of October, 1804	1,000	
	For the same, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 25th of October, 1805	3,000	10,000
Quapaws	For the purposes of education, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 13th of May, 1833	1,000	
	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 13th of May, 1833	2,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 13th of May, 1833	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For the support of a farmer, per the 6th article of the treaty of the 13th of May, 1833	600	4,540
Florida Indians	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 18th of September, 1823	4,610	
	For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, per the 6th article of the treaty of the 18th of September, 1823	1,000	

ESTIMATE C—Continued.

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
	For the purposes of education - - - - -	$ 1,000	$ 6,610
Pawnees - -	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833 - - - - - - -	4,600	
	For agricultural implements, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833 - - - - - -	2,000	
	For the purposes of education, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833 - - - - - -	1,000	
	For the support of two blacksmiths' establishments, per the 6th article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833 - - - -	2,000	
	For the support of four farmers, per the 7th article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833 - - - - - -	2,400	12,000
Cherokees, west - -	For the purposes of education, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 6th of May, 1828 - - - - - - -	2,000	
	For the support of four blacksmiths and assistants, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 6th of May, 1828 - - - -	2,880	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - -	880	
	For the support of a wagon-maker and a wheelwright, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 14th of February, 1833 - - -	1,200	6,960
	For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuity, salt, agricultural implements, and tobacco, tools, &c. and other incidental expenses, not otherwise enumerated - - - -	-	29,500
			$ 515,175

RECAPITULATION.

Annuities - - - - - - - -	$366,810
Blacksmith's establishments - - - - - -	41,670
Education - - - - - - - -	43,500
Treaty stipulations - - - - - - -	33,695
Transportation and incidental expenses - - -	29,500
Total -	$515,175

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 13, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING.

D.

STATEMENT showing the amount of disbursements in the Indian Department, between the 1st of January and 30th of September, 1835, the amount accounted for, and the balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Treaty transportation and contingencies, per act 20th of February, 1833	$3,479 41	$3,479 41	
Annuities, per act 26th May, 1824	37 49	37 49	
Same, per act 14th July, 1832	141 00	141 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with Pottawatamies, per act 2d March, 1833	18 00	18 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with Senecas, per act 2d March, 1833	581 17	581 17	
Carrying into effect treaty with Winnebagoes, per act 2d March, 1833	3 05	3 05	
Payment of claims, per act 26th June, 1834	100 00	100 00	
Payment of claims, per act 28th June, 1834	2,161 22	2,161 22	
Carrying into effect treaty with Quapaws, per act 28th June, 1834	178 91	178 91	
Carrying into effect treaty with Pawnees, per act 28th June, 1834	46 25	46 25	
Exchange of lands with Indians and removal west, per act 2d March, 1833	9,226 51	7,856 21	$1,370 00
Transportation of annuities and agricultural implements, &c. do	684 02	684 02	
Carrying into effect treaty with Menominies, do	2,200 00	-	2,200 00
Cherokee schools	1,207 50	1,207 50	
Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents	11,199 32	10,824 32	375 00
Pay of sub-agents	5,119 00	2,541 57	2,577 43
Pay of interpreters and translators	5,501 19	3,305 60	2,195 59
Pay of blacksmiths and assistants	1,499 00	1,499 00	
Presents to Indians	4,823 42	1,283 92	3,539 50
Iron and steel, &c.	65 00	65 00	
Provisions for Indians	3,807 15	1,990 21	1,816 94
Contingencies of Indian department	6,680 64	6,255 64	425 00
Building houses for agents, &c.	257 61	179 88	77 73
Transportation and distribution of annuities	1,003 73	1,003 73	
Education of Indian youths	28,228 82	28,228 82	
Blacksmiths' establishments	20,561 95	4,827 94	15,734 01
Locating reservations, per act 26th June, 1834	4,469 55	4,469 55	
Running lines for Sacs and Foxes, per act 28th June, 1834	1,355 61	1,355 61	
Running lines for Creeks and Cherokees, per act 28th June, 1834	62 50	62 50	
Civilization of Indians	4,704 97	4,704 97	
Locating Choctaw reservations, per act 28th June, 1834	3,360 00	3,360 00	
Locating Winnebagoes, per act 28th June, 1834	200 00	200 00	
Payment to E. Dunkin for improvements, per act 28th June, 1834	500 00	500 00	
Payment to Cherokees for do. per act 28th June, 1834	133,510 08	38,991 67	94,518 41
Expenses of the commission west, per act 28th June, 1834	3,984 48	3,984 48	
Indian annuities, per act 3d March, 1835	366,098 50	260,466 79	105,631 71
Treaty stipulations for farmers	4,150 00	2,181 72	1,968 28
Treaty stipulations for laborers	180 00	180 00	
Treaty stipulations for millers	1,150 00	-	1,150 00
Treaty stipulations for wheelwrights	1,200 00	250 00	950 00
Treaty stipulations for salt	187 50	187 50	
Treaty stipulations for agricultural implements	3,600 00	1,570 41	2,029 59
Treaty stipulations for tobacco	150 00	150 00	
Treaty stipulations for physicians	200 00	200 00	
Treaty stipulations for provisions for Menominies	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Holding treaty with Caddoes and others	10,000 00	8,212 27	1,787 13
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, of 4th December, 1834	800 00	800 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, of 10th December, 1834	1,400 00	1,400 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, of 16th December, 1834	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, of 17th December, 1834	1,280 00	1,280 00	
Expenses negotiating the above treaties, per act 3d March, 1835	389 00	389 00	

STATEMENT D—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Carrying into effect treaty of Chicago, per act of 3d March, 1835, viz:			
Payment for goods and provisions	67,277 00	67,277 00	
To satisfy individual claims	99,850 00	99,850 00	
Claims against the nation	135,167 00	135,167 00	
Payment to Waw-pou-eh-see and his band	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Payment to Awn-kote and his band	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Investment in stock for education	69,329 53	69,329 53	
Expenses of commissioner to investigate claims	500 00	500 00	
Expenses of conducting Chicago treaty	2,536 53	2,536 53	
Negotiating with the Cherokees for their lands, per act of 3d March, 1835	10,360 75	8,559 48	1,801 27
Holding treaty with Caddoes, and others, per act of 3d March, 1835	5,000 00	4,999 70	30
Repayment to William Marshall, per act of 3d March, 1835	1,444 25	1,444 25	
Repayment to Captain William Jouett, per act of 3d March, 1835	642 37	642 37	
To replace Chickasaw annuity, lost, per act of 3d March, 1835	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Proceeds of fifty-four sections of land	722 50	722 50	
Transportation and distribution of annuities, &c. per act of 3d March, 1835	8,016 75	5,712 96	2,303 99
To carry into effect Choctaw treaty of 1820, per act of 2d March, 1833	16,003 43	–	16,003 43
	$1,075,693 66	$817,238 35	$258,455 31

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of disbursements		$1,075,693 66
Amount accounted for	$817,238 35	
Balance to be accounted for	258,455 31	
		$1,075,693 66

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November* 18, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING.

E.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers and pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government.

No.	Tribes, and where established.		By whom.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Amount.
1	Mohegan, - - -	Connecticut	" " " "	1	22	$500 00
2	Senecas, - - -	New York	Baptist General Convention,	4	140	
3	Tuscaroras, - -	"	" "	2	71	
4	Ottawas, - - -	"	" "	3	12	2,000 00
5	Chippewas, - -	"	" "	3	48	
6	Cherokees, - -	"	" "	2	21	
7	Menominies, - -	Green Bay	Protestant Episcopal Church,	5	66	500 00
8	Shawanees, -	West Mississippi	Methodist Society,	3	44	
9	Delawares, - -	"	" "	2	19	
10	Peorias, - - -	"	" "	2	16	
11	Kickapoos, - -	"	" "	2	6	400 00
12	Wyandots, - -	"	" "	2	40	
13	" - -	Little Rapids, Michigan	" "	1	20	
14	" - - -	Ana Kwiwinau	" "	1	14	
15	Chippewas and Ottawas, -	Mackinac	Amer. Bd. Commis. For. Missions,	11	32	
16	" " -	Lapointe	" " "	5	46	
17	" " -	Yellow Lake	" " "	3	12	1,690 00
18	" " -	Fond du Lac	" " "	1	18	
19	" " -	Leech Lake	" " "	1	7	
20	" " -	Sault Ste. Marie	Catholic,	1	43	

STATEMENT E—Continued.

No.	Tribes, and where established.	By whom.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Amount.
21	Menominies, Winnebagoes, &c. La Croix	Catholic, - - -	1	21	} 1,000 00
22	" " L'Arbre Croche	" - - -	1	21	}
23	Penobscot, - - Quoddy, Maine	" - - -	–	–	300 00
24	Sioux, - - - St. Peter's	- - - -	–	–	300 00
25	Omahas, - - Upper Missouri	- - - -	–	–	400 00
26	1 student of law at Buffalo -	- - - -	–	1	50 00
27	1 student of law at Vermont -	- - - -	–	1	100 00
28	2 students of law, Choctaw academy	- - - -	–	2	200 00
		Pupils		733	7,440 00
29	Choctaws, - - Choctaw academy	- - - - 66			
	Miamies, - - "	- - - - 6			
	Pottawatamies, - - "	- - - - 18			
	Seminoles, - - "	- - - - 6			
	Quapaws, - - "	- - - - 4			
	Creeks, - - "	- - - - 15			
	Sacs, Foxes, Ioways, and others, "	- - - - 17			
	Cherokees - - "	- - - - 12			
	Chickasaws, - - "	- - - - 19			
				163	

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November* 18, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING.

The preceding tables exhibit the disposition of the money appropriated for education, and the condition of those schools, from the teachers of which reports have been received. There are other schools among the Indian tribes, from which no returns have been made. The whole number of children to whom instruction is given may be stated at seventeen hundred (1,700).

The communications transmitted to this office by the teachers and Indian agents are generally satisfactory. That from the intelligent agent at Michilimackinac is especially gratifying. There are eight establishments within the limits of his agency, stationed at different points between the above island and Ana Kwiwinau, on the shores of Lake Superior. In the school at Michilimackinac the higher branches, geography, philosophy, and history, are successfully taught. Two of the pupils "have gone out among their relatives in the north as teachers. Another has been recently received as a catechist by the American Board of Missions. A third now commands a vessel on the lakes. A fourth is studying medicine. Many of them read and write the English and Ojibwa languages easily and correctly."

The establishments among the Shawanees and Delawares, and the other tribes west and north of the Missouri river, appear to have been well conducted. Instruction has been given to a considerable extent in the languages of these tribes. There have been printed, at the press at the Shawanee station, 312,350 pages—283,000 in the Creek and Choctaw, 16,200 in the Otoe, 7,750 in the Ioway, 34,000 in the Pottawatamie, 16,000 in the Shawanee, and 15,000 in the Delaware languages.

The schools among the Choctaws west of the Mississippi have been opened under the direction of competent teachers. The recent completion of the buildings, and other causes, have prevented their operation to the extent and with the advantages that may be confidently anticipated.

In every instance, a knowledge of agriculture and of some mechanical art is imparted to the boys, and of household duties and economy to the girls. The agent for the Delawares and Shawanees states that he was shown cloth that was spun and wove, and shirts and other clothing made, by the Indian girls.

The agents for the several tribes for whose benefit schools are supported are required to visit and inspect them at least once in each year. At these visits a public examination of the pupils is made, and the attendance of the military officers and of other citizens, whenever convenience will permit, is requested. By the application of these and other incentives, it is hoped that a deeper interest in the success of these establishments will be awakened in the minds of parents and children, and more extensive results be obtained from the means and exertions appropriated and applied by the Government for their improvement in knowledge and virtue.

***STATEMENT** showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided by treaties, for purposes of education.*

Tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount.	
Miamies - - - -	23 October, 1826	$2,000	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatamies - - -	16 October, 1826	2,000	Do.
Do. - - - -	20 Sept. 1828	1,000	Do.
Do. - - - -	27 October, 1832	2,000	Do.
Winnebagoes - - -	15 Sept. 1832	3,000	School in the nation.
Chippewas - - - -	24 Sept. 1829	1,000	Bapt. Gen. Convention.
Chippewas, Menominies, and others	11 August, 1827	1,500	Protestant E. Church.
Menominies - - - -	8 Febru'ry, 1831	500	Do.
Sacs, Foxes, and others - -	15 July, 1830	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Kickapoos - - - -	24 October, 1832	500	School in the nation.
Shawnees and Delawares - -	26 October, 1832	500	Do.
Choctaws - - - -	27 Sept. 1830	2,500	Do.
Do. - - - -	27 Sept. 1830	10,000	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks, east - - - -	24 March, 1832	3,000	Do.
Cherokees, west - - -	6 May, 1828	2,000	Do.
Florida Indians - - -	18 Sept. 1823	1,000	Do.
Quapaws - - - -	13 May, 1833	1,000	Do.
Otoes and Missourias - -	11 Sept. 1833	500	School in the nation.
Pawnees - - - -	9 October, 1833	1,000	
Chickasaws - - - -	24 May, 1834	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks, east - - - -	14 Febru'ry, 1833	1,000	Do.
		42,000	

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November*, 1835.

Civilization Fund.

Balance to the credit of this fund, January 1, 1835 - -		$7,970 65
Add appropriation for 1835 - - - - -		10,000 00
		17,970 65
Deduct amount of drafts prior to 29th Sept.. 1835,	$5,025 83	
Deduct amount required for 4th quarter -	3,986 67	
		9,012 50
Balance - - - - - - -		$8,958 15

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November*, 1835.

No. 11.

REPORT OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,

As Superintendent of Indian Emigration.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS,
OFFICE COM. GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
November 12, 1835.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying reports, in conformity with your directions of the 4th of September, viz: A report of the amount of funds remitted to the differents agents and disbursing officers for the expenses of Indian emigration during the first three quarters of the present year, and the amount for which accounts have been rendered in the same period; and a report of the number of Indians that have been removed since the 30th day of September, 1834; the whole number of Indians west of the Mississippi, distinguishing the native from the emigrated tribes; the quantity of land assigned to each, and its situation; and the number of Indians yet to be removed under treaty stipulations. The estimate of the amount of money that will be required during the ensuing year cannot, with a proper degree of certainty, be made at this time. This office will probably be in possession of information, soon after the session of Congress commences, that will enable me to state the demands of the year 1836 for Indian removals. But it is highly probable, such is the balance to that head of appropriation still unexpended, that only a small sum will be required to be appropriated in addition thereto.

It will be perceived, from report marked No. 2, that the active operations of the year have not been productive of such results as might have been anticipated. No removal of the Florida Indians has been effected, whilst the Creeks have furnished but a very insignificant body of emigrants. Only a few families of the Cherokees have gone west; and of the other tribes with whom there are treaty stipulations for emigration, none have yet redeemed the pledge, freely given, to exchange their eastern for a trans-Mississippi residence. I will state briefly the operations of this office during the year ending the 30th of September, and, in doing so, will offer a few observations upon the condition of the Indians, both on this and on the other side of the Mississippi, with the probable causes that operate to retard the progress of emigration, and the immediate prospects of success in the policy of the Government in regard to the Indian population.

In the summer of 1834, extensive arrangements were made by this office for the removal of the Creeks from Alabama. A superintendent and two assistant agents were appointed from among the citizens of that State, and a disbursing officer of great experience was associated with them. The representations received from various sources induced the expectation of a numerous emigration; but, owing to causes not necessary to be detailed

here, only a small body of those Indians could be induced to emigrate, and these were removed in December, under the direction alone of the disbursing officer, the other agents having been discharged in order to save expense. These emigrants in going west so late in the season, it is understood, suffered many privations; but the office is perfectly satisfied that the able and intelligent army officer who conducted them did all that humanity could demand to alleviate their condition.

In pursuance of treaty stipulations with the Ottowas of Maumee, Ohio, an officer was despatched in July, 1834, to remove them to the new country. After endeavoring favorably to impress them with the project, and remaining some time among them, he discovered an unwillingness to remove west, unless they had first sent thither an exploring party, in whose report they might confide.

The indulgence was granted them by your direction, and the officer took a party of five of the principal chiefs, properly equipped for the enterprise. They returned in November, and, as the country they traversed was reported by the officer to be in all respects a most desirable residence, it was thought the impressions created would have influenced the tribe to an immediate departure. But delay, under various pretences, ensued, and the season was suffered to pass inactively away. Since then, no efforts have been made to remove that tribe.

As soon ss the appropriation was passed at the last session of Congress, preparations were made for the removal of the Seminoles. It was believed that there would be very little difficulty in getting off one-third of their whole number, it having been provided that they should remove in three years, one of which had already expired; and, therefore, the agents of the United States were instructed to proceed immediately to the execution of the task. But it was soon seen that, notwithstanding the exhibition of a considerable military force in Florida, it would be out of the question peaceably to effect the object, and the department was willing, upon the recommendation of the agents, to defer the emigration until January, 1836, on the condition, as freely entered into by most of the chiefs, that the whole tribe would then move without opposition. Notwithstanding this assurance, and the evidently growing popularity of emigration among them, the conduct of some of those opposed to it has led to the precaution taken by the department, of strengthening the armed force in Florida. No serious difficulty is, however, apprehended. The agents have, under instructions, made arrangements by which the Indians will be collected together at various points, marched to Tampa Bay, and there embarked for the Mississippi river. They will be put on board of steam-boats at the Balize, and thence taken up the Mississippi to a place on White river, not far from the mouth of the Arkansas, called Rock Row; thence they will be marched about two hundred and fifty miles to their new country west of Fort Gibson. Every precaution will be taken to secure the health and comfort of those people. A rigid police will be observed in the sea vessels and steamboats, and whilst on the rivers they will be landed at night and encamped. Good provisions will be regularly issued, and medical attendance furnished; and all the obligations of humanity will, I am sure, be scrupulously fulfilled by those under whose direction the Seminoles are placed.

Admonished by the many difficulties encountered, in the efforts before referred to, in attempting to remove the Creeks, the Department of War was willing, although efforts were again made under favorable auspices, at an

early day during the present year, to operate among them, to listen favorably to a proposition from several citizens of Georgia, for the removal of the whole tribe at twenty dollars a head. A contract has been entered into with them, but only for the removal of five thousand, that being the number for which the appropriation was provided; the contract to expire on the 1st day of July, 1836. The contract, a copy of which (numbered 3) I have the honor to transmit with this, provides, it will be seen, for every thing that could give to the Indians, whilst on their way west, security against maltreatment or personal suffering, induced by the neglect of the contractors; whilst the agents of the United States, whose duty it is made to accompany each party, are strictly enjoined to report every dereliction from the true spirit and meaning of the instrument, and to see that the whole operation is conducted with due regard to the principles of benevolence and humanity. The prospects of the contractors have been reported to be not very flattering. They think that one or two thousand of the Creeks may be removed during the present season, and that they may be able to make in the spring a more successful exertion, and, perhaps, remove early in the year the remainder of the number contracted for. The measure of success attending the exertions of the contractors will, perhaps, indicate truly whether the contract should be extended to the rest of the tribe.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for the removal of the united nation of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatamie Indians from the country recently purchased from them, situated around the head of Lake Michigan. Those Indians are allowed, by the treaty, to remain three years on the lands they have ceded; but it was believed, from the demonstrations made by them, that, if the exploring expedition stipulated for should report favorably, there would be no difficulty in effecting speedily a large removal. Accordingly, an officer was, at an early day, despatched to their country, with directions to procure an outfit for a party of fifty persons. This party was conducted to the country assigned the tribe, situated north of the northwest corner of Missouri, by an intelligent gentleman, who reports that he had great difficulty in accomplishing the object in view, growing out of the dislike of the persons composing his party to the duty they had undertaken to perform. He gives a very favorable account of the country, representing many portions of it as highly susceptible of cultivation, and all of it as well calculated for those for whom it is designed. The results produced by the return of the party were much relied upon, and the officer to whom is entrusted the duty of removal has been unremitting in his exertions to push forward those Indians whose inclinations were supposed to be at all favorable to emigration. At the last dates he was advancing towards the Mississippi, and had a considerable body of Indians with him, with the prospect of large accessions. He may remove this season from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

A disbursing officer has been continued, together with the superintendent, in the Cherokee country east. The peculiar relations of the Cherokees with the General Government, and the obstructions to the making of a treaty that would be unexceptionable, have operated within the past year to prevent extensive emigration.

The efforts to effect Indian emigration have, during the past year, met with no very encouraging success; yet have they been most strenuous. No proper expedient has been left untried to accelerate the departure for their destined homes of the tribes east of the Mississippi; and the exertions,

though unsuccessful in a great degree, have cost much labor and expense; it is hoped not without the promise of ultimate benefits. This office has, however, been fully employed in providing the year's subsistence for the various tribes and parts of tribes already removed, and for those whose removal is anticipated. The purchasing, by contract or otherwise, of rifles, blankets, ammunition, looms, wheels, &c. &c. provided for several tribes in pursuance of treaty stipulations; the settlement of the very voluminous accounts growing out of prior transactions; the adjustment of claims, and the perfecting a system having for its object a complete accountability on the part of the agents, not only for the money, but for the vast amounts of provisions and property they have necessarily to procure and distribute. This system will, I flatter myself, be acceptable, as it doubtless appears to answer well the important end of establishing checks and responsibilities where, from the extent of the discretion heretofore found indispensable, it was thought almost impracticable to create them. The business of Indian removal is necessarily expensive. The Indians are uncertain in their movements, slow and vacillating. Easily operated upon by designing men, they readily believe every thing told them in opposition to the benevolent design of the Government. Thus have been caused the great expenses incident to both partial successes and to complete failures in removing them. Without, then, continued vigilance on the part of those engaged in the general superintendence of the operations, the failures must be more disastrous still; whilst every effort, successful or unsuccessful, calls for the most careful instructions and the most exact examination into the mode of their execution. I have the pleasure to say that, in the expenditure of the vast sums whose disbursement has been confided to the officers employed in the "emigration of Indians," no instance of defalcation has taken place, and that the most laudable exertions have been evinced to economize in the expenditure of the public funds.

The situation of the tribes and parts of tribes that have emigrated can but be considered as promising improvement, and as productive of benefits that could never have been realized by them had they remained east of the Mississippi. They were so situated before removal as constantly to be subjected to multitudinous evils, under the operation of which they were rapidly dwindling in numbers and deteriorating in morals. They are now placed beyond most of those influences which operated so unfavorably upon them, and may, with a further development of the present policy of the Federal Government, become regenerated in moral, and renewed in physical and mental vigor.

Here they were necessarily the prey of all that is evil in the white man; there they are protected by their isolated condition and the arm of the Government, whose undisputed protection they can claim. The result of emigration has already been decidedly favorable; though, from the short time since large bodies were removed, it might readily be supposed that the disadvantages of new locations in a hitherto uncultivated country would still be felt by even the more industrious, skilful, and enterprising whites. The result appears favorable, because most of the emigrants are known to be more comfortably situated, to have become more attentive to agricultural pursuits, and to have indulged less in those practices that were so destructive to their prosperity, than before emigration. The Choctaws were to have been provided according to treaty with four hundred looms, one thousand ploughs, besides hoes, axes, cards, wheels, iron, &c. &c. and rifles and

ammunition. The ploughs, hoes, and other smaller articles, have been procured, and perhaps one-third of the looms and wheels manufactured. The supplying the remainder of these last named articles must, considering the circumstances, be a work of time. It was found impolitic to have them made at a distance, and transported to the Choctaw country: their great bulk would have created an enormous proportional expense. They have therefore been in the process of manufacture in the Choctaw country, by an individual entirely competent to the task, but whose slowness in its performance must be attributed to the disadvantages of his situation. With regard to the benevolence of those who designed so largely the means of civilization for those Indians, there can be but one opinion: but the experience of this office has led me to the conclusion that perhaps too rapid an accession of such means will be of no advantage, whilst it will dissipate the funds designed to benefit them.

It is known that many of the Choctaws, to whom, under the rules of distribution, these articles must fall, are not now, and cannot be for some time, the fit recipients of such bounty. It has therefore, with your sanction, been thought proper to attempt to annul the contract under which they are being manufactured. It may be remarked that the instruments of agriculture, with the simpler machines for manufacturing, are in universal demand. That their use will soon become co-extensive with the people, there can be no doubt. The Pottawatamies of Indiana are also entitled to treaty articles of the same description with those of the Choctaws. The smaller proportional number of looms assigned to them has enabled this office to procure all; but much caution should be used in their distribution. The Quapaws, a part only of whom have gone from Arkansas Territory to the country assigned them west of the western boundary of Missouri, one-half of the tribe having joined the Caddoes on Red River, have been supplied with a variety of articles, consisting of blankets, agricultural instruments, and carpenters' tools. A few looms were also stipulated for; these last are made, but not distributed. The Cherokee emigrants are entitled to rifles, blankets, kettles, and some tobacco: the Creeks to rifles and blankets; and the Seminoles to blankets and frocks. No agricultural or manufacturing implements are guarantied to these three tribes. The last named tribe will perhaps be more in need of agricultural instruction than any other that has emigrated; the first, with more skill, but with a greater degree of vacillation—a more disturbed political condition, has raised large surplus quantities of grain, and evinced west, as it has done east of the Mississippi, some skill in manufactures. Nor have the Choctaws and Creeks been wanting in agricultural success; for it has been ascertained that a considerable proportion of the corn purchased to subsist newly arrived emigrants was raised by those of prior settlement: and it has not unfrequently happened that large numbers of emigrants were enabled to raise their own bread before the expiration of the year, during which they are entitled to subsistence, and to dispose of a surplus. There can be no hesitancy in believing that the condition of the emigrant Indians has become decidedly ameliorated. Nothing indeed, seems to be wanting to create a progressive state of improvement, but a perseverance on the part of the United States in such a course towards them as shall accommodate itself to their gradual advances in civilization.

In the allotment of lands, an inspection of the map will show that you have been guided by the rule of giving, as far as practicable, a correspon-

dent northern or southern location, according to the situation of the country east of the Mississippi, of the emigrant tribes. Notwithstanding this, there is, in some instances, considerable change of latitude northward, and in all some difference in climate. The nature of the soil differs, of course, from that of the eastern country. Thus, it is proper to observe, have undoubtedly been produced diseases of a fatal character. The mortality has not, however, exceeded what might have been expected from new settlements, where the emigrants select their lands and place their residences on, and proximate to, the rich alluvion of the river bottoms. All who have visited or explored the Indian territory concur in saying that the land is fertile, the water good, the wood sufficient on and near all the streams, and that the game is in undiminished abundance. They agree, indeed, in asserting that, independent of all moral and political influences, the change of country is greatly in favor of the emigrants.

It remains for me to advert to the embarrassments which have obstructed the emigration of Indians within a year or two past, and to the prospects in view for the removal of all those from the east of the Mississippi to the new country, who have in treaty stipulations agreed to go. All the tribes on this side of the Mississippi have long been surrounded by a white population more or less dense. They have, in many instances, formed connections with the whites, and they are in constant traffic with the white traders, to whom they are, it is believed, always in debt. The traders have much power over them, for besides that which the creditor can, in every stage of society, exercise over the debtor, the successful trader, being a man of opulence, and not unfrequently of great sagacity, becomes the counsellor of the Indian, and sways him with all the potency of this double influence. The annuities are the principal source of remuneration to those who trust the Indians with goods. In many cases they are paid, notwithstanding all the precaution of the officers of the United States, acting under the law of Congress and the regulations of the War Department, almost directly into the hands of the traders, sometimes without the formality of counting the specie of which they consist. It is very natural to suppose that it is the interest of the traders to keep the Indians from emigration; and in every attempt made by the agents of the Government to raise an emigrating party, this has been reported to be the case. But, without dwelling upon this as a cause why the Indians will not remove, it may be sufficient to say that the payment of the annuities, as heretofore, at their old places of residence, must be a strong motive for distrusting the sincerity of those sent among them to urge them to emigration. The inducement to go, in the prospect of all the blessings likely to flow from a removal, cannot operate upon men with whom the present is the only moment of existence, for which the means of future happiness fall, at all times, a ready sacrifice. To deprive the Indians, then, of this the strongest of all inducements for remaining on this side the Mississippi, (for, with every allowance on account of the attachments incidental to locality, they will pursue their pecuniary interests,) let the annuities be paid west of the Mississippi, and there is no reason to doubt that the scheme of emigration would meet with little future opposition. With respect to the legality of such a measure, or its consistency with treaty obligations, I offer no opinion, further than that it need only be applied as a remedy where the Indians had created in themselves obligations to remove, and refused to abide by them. Without some determined effort on the part of the United States, it cannot be disguised, that the Indians will

perseveringly linger in their old haunts, and thus in a measure defeat that plan of benevolence which, it is conceded by the country, is, above all other things, the best calculated to promote their permanent welfare.

I cannot close this report without more particular reference to the agents employed in Indian emigration. It will be recollected that the appointments of Indian agent and sub-agent for all the tribes in the treaties with whom provisions for removal have been introduced have recently been discontinued; still it has been found necessary to invest persons with power to perform certain duties growing out of our relations with them. The duties are performed without extra charge by the superintendents of emigration: and so extensive would the business of the United States still appear to be with those tribes, that half of the time of the emigrating agents is consumed in its performance. It is respectfully suggested that, in this continuance of the agencies, there may still exist, in too great a degree, to the mind of the Indian, the show of that paternal authority whose entire absence would create, perhaps, a desire to go where it had been removed to. The disbursing agents have been invariably officers of the army since the promulgation of the "Regulations concerning the removal of the Indians," by your orders, in the summer of 1832. By those regulations, a principal disbursing officer was allowed the "pay and emoluments of a quartermaster," and a disbursing agent the "pay and emoluments of an assistant quartermaster," The pay, &c. of a quartermaster has never been given to more than one officer. He has since the first season, (in 1831,) during which Indian removals were effected under the act providing for an exchange of lands, &c. passed in May, 1830, been stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory. His duties have been to superintend generally the disbursements of the disbursing agents stationed with the emigrant tribes; to contract for subsistence for the Indians already removed, and for transportation and subsistence between the Mississippi and the Indian territory for those about to remove, and to pay for both; to perform, in fine, functions of great variety and importance, involving the expenditure during some years of nearly half a million of dollars per annum. When the remoteness of his station is considered, the fact that there is no bank or other place of deposite for money near him, and that he has been compelled, that he might meet the exigencies of the public service, to keep large amounts of money constantly in his possession, it would not be considered that he has been at any time more than adequately compensated for his great labor and responsibilities. By a "proviso" to the "Act making additional appropriations for Delaware breakwater," &c. approved March 3, 1835, it is provided that no officer of the army shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation for disbursing public moneys appropriated at the last session of Congress, or for any other service or duty, unless authorized by law. The construction given to this proviso precluded the officer above referred to, and all others employed in the Indian emigration, from receiving the allowance provided for by regulation; and they have all since performed their duties at really less compensation, and certainly at greater personal expense, than if they had been attached to garrisons. That officers of the army should be compelled to the perforance of arduous and often dangerous and disagreeable duties, of a character totally distinct from those of their profession, and for which they are deemed especially suited only because of their good business habits and their devotion to the public service, without additional pay,

ought not to be. But to be compelled to do so at less than the emoluments of their grade in the line of the army, is derogatory as well as pecuniarily injurious to them. I have referred particularly to the case of the principal disbursing agent at Little Rock; but there are other cases in which the nature of the services performed has called for all that skill, decision, and energy which characterize only minds of the first order; and if there are any situations calculated to exhibit these advantageously, the active service of Indian emigration may furnish them.

The 4th and 13th sections of the "Act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian affairs." approved the 30th of June, 1834, enact that the President may require the military officers of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agent, and that all the duties required by the act shall be performed by them without any other compensation than their *actual travelling expenses.* Under this enactment, the disbursing agents in the emigration of Indians, besides performing the duties peculiar to their own appointments, have disbursed large amounts of money in payment of Indian annuities. *Their* emoluments were not, however, affected by it, and the payment of annuities, though extremely erroneous for a short time, being only a temporary duty, was cherfully performed. But the obligation upon officers to perform the continuous duties of the emigration of Indians as well as the temporary duty incident to the annuities, has, since the passage of the act of the 3d of March, 1835, containing the proviso before referred to, been officially determined by an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States. I most earnestly hope, therefore, that the legislation of the ensuing session may reinstate the officers engaged in this service in the allowances heretofore enjoyed by them.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't,

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

No. 1.

***REPORT** of the amount of funds remitted to agents and disbursing officers for the expenses of Indian emigration during the first three quarters of the present year, and the amount for which accounts have been rendered for settlement by each, during the same period.*

Names.	Amount remitted.	Amount accounted for.	Balance due by agents.	Remarks.
Captain Jacob Brown -	$35,137 76	$30,135 70	$5,002 06	
Lieutenant J. W. Harris -	30,432 76	2,855 74	27,577 02	This large balance was occasioned by the failure of the Seminoles to remove at the time first appointed. It is now in the course of expenditure, as the whole tribe will leave Florida in January, 1836.
Lieutenant M. W. Batman -	12,000 00	6,690 75	5,310 25	
Lieutenant J. Van Horne -	10,811 27	10,939 58		A small balance due this officer.
Captain J. R. Stevenson -	1,026 10	165 52	860 58	
Captain John Page - -	50,000 00	43,931 81	6,068 16	This balance the officer has been directed to deposite in bank, to the credit of the Treasurer.
Lieutenant Edward Deas -	4,000 00	3,773 93	226 07	
Philip Campbell - -	103 50	103 50		
A. Kennerly - -	206 93	206 93		
William Marshall - -	433 75	433 75		
A. C. Pepper - -	1,089 00	1,089 00		
Captain J. B. F. Russell -	39,543 00	8,551 99	30,991 01	The large balance against Captain Russel will speedily be reduced. His third quarter's accounts are not yet received, in consequence of his being on his way with a party of Indians.
Major J. B. Brant - -	10,000 00	1,060 04	8,939 96	The expenditures in this case have been less than anticipated when the remittance was made—the Pottawatamies of the Logansport agency having failed to remove at the time calculated upon.
A. L. Davis - - -	750 00	750 00		
Lieutenant J. P. Simonton -	15,544 00	1,387 86	14,156 14	This balance the officer has been directed to deposite in bank, to the credit of the Treasurer.
William Gordon - -	3,544 00	-	3,544 00	The expenditures of this gentleman, on account of the exploring expedition from Chicago, not yet received. It is believed the whole amount is expended.

The column of "amounts remitted" includes the balances that stood against the agents at the commencement of the year, with the transfer from other agents; thus, the true balances on the 30th of September, 1835, are above exhibited.

No. 2.

REPORT of the number of Indians removed since the 30th of September, 1834, distinguishing the different tribes, the whole number of emigrant Indians west of the Mississippi river, the quantity of land assigned to each, and its situation; the number of Indians east of the Mississippi yet to be removed under treaty stipulations, with the names and numbers of the native tribes west of the Mississippi.

TRIBES.	Removed since September, 1834.	Whole number of emigrant Indians west of the Mississippi.	Quantity of land assigned to each, and its situation.	Number of Indians east of the Mississippi with whom stipulations in treaties have been made for removal.	REMARKS.
The United nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies	1,000	-	5,000,000 acres east side of the Missouri river, and northwest of the northwest corner of the State of Missouri	7,000	
Pottawatamies of the Logansport agency	-	441			
Choctaws	-	15,000	15,000,000 acres between Red river and the Canadian.	3,500	It has been decided that the treaty stipulations for removal have been fulfilled with the Choctaws.
Quapaws	176	-	96,000 acres between the western boundary of the State of Missouri, and the eastern boundary of the Osages.	-	The remainder of the Quapaws (300) have joined the Caddoes on Red river. Information is received that they are on the way to join those that have removed.
Creeks	630	3,089	13,140,000 acres between the Canadian and Arkansas rivers, as high as the 36th parallel of latitude. The Seminole lands are comprised within this district	22,000	One thousand Creeks may be on their way west under the contractors.
Seminoles and other Florida Indians	-	265		3,500	There are two hundred and sixty-five Appalachicolas west of the Mississippi.
Cherokees	48	6,000	13,000,000 acres, from the 36th parallel of latitude to the Osage line.	10,000	About one thousand Cherokees removed in 1834 and 1835.
Kickapoos	-	588	168,000 acres north of Fort Leavenworth, bounded east by the Little Platte.		
Delawares	-	826	2,208,000 acres west and south of the Kickapoos.		
Shawanees	-	1,250	1,600,000 acres on the south side of the Kanzas river.		
Ottawas	-	200	34,000 acres south of Shawanees		
Weas	-	222	160,000 acres south of Shawanees	500	
Piankeshaws	-	162		70	
Peorias and Kaskaskias	-	132	96,000 acres south of Shawanees		
Senecas from Sandusky	-	251	100,000 acres between the western boundary of the State of Missouri and the eastern boundary of the Cherokees.		
Senecas and Shawanees	-	211			

Native tribes, and their numbers, resident west of the Mississippi.

Tribe	Number	Tribe	Number	Tribe	Number
Sioux	27,500	Assinaboins	8,000	Kanzas	1,471
Ioways	1,200	Crees	3,000	Sacs	4,800
Sacs of the Missouri	500	Gros Ventres	3,000	Arickares	3,000
Omahas	1,400	Crows	4,500	Cheyennes	2,000
Otoes and Missourias	1,600	Quapaws	450	Blackfeet	30,000
Pawnees	10,000	Caddoes	*2,000	Foxes	1,600
Camanches	7,000	Poncas	800	Arrepahas, Kioways, &c.	1,400
Mandans	15,000	Osages	5,120		
Minatares	15,000				

*The agent has reported these Indians at upwards of two thousand.

No. 3.

Articles of agreement entered into this seventeenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence, under the authority of the President of the United States, on the part of the United States, and John W. A. Sanford, Alfred Iverson, John D. Howell, Benjamin Marshall, Luther Blake, and Stephen M. Ingersoll, of Georgia, to be known in said articles as and acting under the firm of John W. A. Sanford and Company.

This agreement witnesseth that the said George Gibson, for and on behalf of the United States, and the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, have agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree:

I. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. shall remove the Creek Indians, occupants of the Creek nation, in the State of Alabama, from said nation to a point in the new country allotted to the Creeks west of the Territory of Arkansas, and within twenty miles of Fort Gibson, to wit, men, women, and children, with their slaves, and their goods and chattels, as hereinafter provided, in manner and form and for the consideration specified in these articles of agreement.

II. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company shall collect the Indians together at convenient times and places; and that the Indians shall be subsisted by them from the day they commence to march to the place of assemblage.

III. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. will despatch to the new country aforesaid parties of one thousand Indians, or more, under the conduct of such agents as the said John W. A. Sanford and Company may deem it proper to appoint; the Indians having first been carefully enrolled.

IV. That the following shall be the rations and the kind and quantity of transportation to which the Indians, &c. shall be entitled: The ration of bread shall be one pound of wheat flour, Indian meal, or hard bread, or three-fourths of a quart of corn; the meat ration shall be one pound of fresh, or three-quarters of a pound of salt meat or bacon; and with fresh meat, two quarts of salt to every hundred rations. The transportation shall be one six-horse wagon and fifteen hundred pounds of baggage to from fifty to eighty persons. The provisions and transportation shall be the best of their kind. The average daily travel shall not exceed twelve miles.

V. That the provisions shall be issued daily, if practicable, and not less frequently than every other day, as well whilst at rest as during the travel, until the day inclusive of arrival at the point of destination west; and that there shall be established, within three months, points upon the entire route westward at which the provisions are to be issued.

VI. That the sick, those enfeebled from age or other cause, and young children, shall be transported in wagons or on horseback; that those who may be pronounced unable to proceed may be left on the route at some proper place, and under the care of some proper person, at the expense of the United States.

VII. That the Indian ponies shall be given from the day of starting westward one-half gallon of corn each, provided such disposition in the active operations of the removal may be made of them, not to include the

hauling of the wagons before mentioned, as the said John W. A. Sanford and Company may deem proper; but that they will not be separated from the company to which their owners are respectively attached, nor compelled to carry other baggage or persons than those belonging to the family of their owners.

VIII. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company shall be entitled to twenty dollars a head for each person transported from the Creek nation to the place of delivery before mentioned; and for all persons who may die or be necessarily left on the way, as authorized by article VI of this contract, an amount in proportion to the distance travelled; provided that the evidence herein required in such cases of arrival westward, &c. is furnished to the proper department. The amount due to the said John W. A. Sanford and Company to be promptly paid at such points as may be previously indicated by them, and under instructions to be hereafter given by the War Department.

IX, That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company shall not coerce the Indians to remove, all threats and violence towards them being prohibited; and that they shall be treated by the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their agents, &c. with lenity, forbearance, and humanity.

X. That the United States will furnish the following agents:

1st. A superintendent, whose duty it shall be to remain within the limits of the Creek nation during the proper season for operations under this contract, for the purpose of seeing that its stipulations are fulfilled by the parties thereto. He shall receive his instructions from the Commissary General of Subsistence, and will not be accountable in any way for his acts to the said John W. A. Sanford and Company: and that such superintendent shall decide whether fifty or eighty, or any intermediate number of Indians ought, consistent with the health and comfort of the Indians, to be assigned to each wagon.

2d. Two or more military agents, one of whom shall accompany each party west. The duties of these agents shall be to attend particularly to the treatment received by the Indians; their rations, transportation: to remonstrate against any course of conduct on the part of the agents of the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, inconsistent with the letter and spirit of this contract; and to protest to the proper department, and, if a remedy can be found in a pecuniary expenditure, to make it, which if approved by the Secretary of War, shall be deducted from the payments to be made under this contract to the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c.

3. A surgeon for each emigrating party, whose duty it shall be to attend to the sick thereof. He shall also be the arbiter in cases of difference of opinion between the agents of the United States and the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. relative to the quality of provisions, the time and place of issuing the same, and the time of starting and stopping on the daily travel; and he shall also decide whether invalids may be left on the way, and take care that they are provided for agreeably to article VI of this contract, and enter upon the roll the time and place of such occurrence, with the date of decease of all Indians who may die on the route.

4th. A disbursing agent in the new Creek county west of the Mississippi, whose duty it shall be to receive the Indians as they arrive, to muster them, and to certify upon the roll presented to him by the agent of the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. the result of that muster: said muster to take place on the day of arrival (if practicable) at the point of destination.

And that the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. shall furnish every facility to the aforesaid superintendent, military, medical, and disbursing agents, that may be necessary to enable them freely to attend to the duties of their several offices.

XI. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. will without delay, and within sixty days from the date of this contract, commence active operations in the Creek nation, Alabama; and by or before the first day of July next to remove to within the limits of the Creek nation, west, five thousand persons. And it is expressly understood that the rights of the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. under this contract, so far as regards the removal of Indians from Alabama, cease after the removal of five thousand Indians, or on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, allowing afterwards due time for Indians moved prior to that date to reach the new country west.

XII. And it is further agreed that, within the period specified in article XI for the termination of this contract, whatever expense per head, in addition to that stipulated to be paid to said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. may be incurred by the United States, shall be repaid to the United States by said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. and recoverable by suit at law; and it is also hereby reserved to the United States to annul this contract to all intents at any time the aforesaid George Gibson may deem proper; but it is understood that the privilege guarantied in section XI to the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, of time for the removal of those who start before the termination of the contract, shall be extended to this case: provided, and it is hereby understood by the contracting parties, that all such matters as are merely in the nature of regulation, and do not affect the pecuniary interest of the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. are saved to the United States; and that, under all circumstances, the United States have complete control of their own officers and agents; and further, that where infractions of this contract exist, they must be alleged by either party at the time of their occurrence; and that no effect whatever is to be given hereafter to allegations not thus brought forward.

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*
J. W. A. SANFORD,
ALFRED IVERSON,
JOHN D. HOWELL,
B. MARSHALL,
LUTHER BLAKE,
STEPHEN M. INGERSOLL.

Witnesses to the signature of Geo. Gibson, Com. Gen. Sub.

Wm. C. Easton, *Principal Clk. Ind. Emigration.*
Wm. Browne, *Clerk.*

Witnesses to the signatures of J. W. A. Sanford, Alfred Iverson, John D. Howell, B. Marshall, Luther Blake, Stephen M. Ingersoll.

Edward Barnard,
D. Hudson, *Notary Public.*